THE DAILY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 4097. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New Jersey's Senatorial Siege Without Change.

Further Testimony in the Texas Outrage Investigation.

Russia's Position in the Coming Contest Indicated.

The New Jersey Deadlock.

TRENTON, February 18.—A ballot for United States senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Sewell 35, Abbett 37, Belle 3, scattering 3. The only change from previous ballots was that Speaker Baird dropped Judge Morrow and voted for B[illegible]. The joint assembly then arose. The ballot showed no tendency towards a choice, and both sides are beginning to realize that they are in for a long siege. Governor Abbett has declared himself ready to withdraw whenever it appears that any other man can command 41 democratic votes, but he does not desire to sacrifice his chances to a mere experiment. Senator Sewell is said to be similarly disposed on the republican side.

The Texas Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the Texas investigation to-day, Biggs (white), brother of one of the memorialists, was sworn and examined. He is a justice of the peace of Brenham and a republican. The feeling toward republicans following the election in November was very bitter. Witness was several times advised by democratic friends not to stay at his home, and in consequence he left for a time with his family. On one occasion he was informed that a crowd had assembled threatening to go and shoot into witness' house. This was the day his brother the memorialist left Brenham.

Witness was asked to describe the circumstances of his brother's leaving. He said he had heard a great many threats towards his brother. His brother told him he had sold his property, and half an hour later a democratic friend came into witness' office and pointed to a crowd of 40 or 50 men on the street and said they insisted upon his brother's leaving that night. Witness got his mother to persuade his brother to leave that night. Witness however called upon a prominent democratic friend to ask if his brother could remain until next day, fearing that his house would be burned down before he could get the pay for it. This friend said Judge Kirk assured him he could control the crowd, but the friend finally concluded that the brother had better leave that night, and to facilitate the departure this friend drew his check for $100. Witness and two or three friends escorted the brother to the depot at 7 o'clock that evening. There was a crowd of several hundred men at the depot, but they did nothing except to raise a yell as the train pulled out. Witness held an inquest over the bodies of the three lynched negroes. The inquest continued all day, and they adjourned over two days to get more evidence. During this interval two of the jurors asked witness to call the jury together and have the thing finished, as they had been warned not to ask too many questions. They were afraid on cross-examination. Witness said he received two written notices to leave and several verbal warnings by friends to look out.

Q.—"Well hadn't there been a great many republican officeholders in Washington county before?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"Now, inasmuch as republican officeholders had been in office there without any threat or molestation before, how do you account for the way that threats were made this time?"

"I account for it in this way, that the republican ticket was elected this time and the democrats didn't want to give up the offices, and by that plan they could scare off the republicans from contesting."

Witness further explained that until two years ago the republicans had had the offices; but two years ago, owing to a republican split, the democrats were victorious. The republicans had surrendered the offices and it was, as witness thought, to retain the hold the democrats thus acquired that they created the excitement of last November. Witness for a time sent his family to the houses of neighbors to spend the nights, while witness himself sometimes spent the night in the woods and others stayed at home surrounded by a guard of friends.

Senator Eustis named several republican office holders who are serving in Washington county; and witness said in reply to inquiries that he thought they had received notices to leave. They had not been disturbed in the discharge of their duties.

Russia's Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19.—It is semi-officially stated that in Russian government circles the conviction is gaining ground that war between France and Germany is inevitable. In addition it is said the fresh defeat of France might involve disastrous results to Russia. The czar's government will, in event of war, preserve entire liberty of action. It will not support France as an ally, but may from a reserved attitude prevent Germany from sending the whole of her army west of the Rhine, and even if France should be defeated diminish as much as possible the effects of the disaster. For these reasons, it is declared, Russia will await the outcome of the different phases of the Bulgarian crisis with the greatest calmness and act in such a way as to avoid being involved with Austria or England at the moment when France and Germany commence hostilities.

Colorado Mining Case.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Welten C. Percy, as receiver of the Summit County Mining and Smelting company, has obtained from Judge Andrews in supreme court chambers an injunction restraining C. Robinson Griggs from any interference with the mining property at Summit county, Colorado, either in the mining or crushing away of ore. The company was organized some years ago with Jerome B. Chaffee and J. Nelson Tappan among the trustees. It owned 2,000 acres of valuable land, including placer and other mines in the town of Breckenridge, Colo. Through certain conveyances Griggs claims to have possession of the land. The receiver appointed has obtained an injunction to protect stockholders.

Winter in Montana.

ASSINABOINE, Mont., February 19.—For a period extending over the last six weeks unprecedented snows, blizzards and gales of wind have raged through the northern and western portions of Montana. The oldest settlers acknowledge the winter is the most severe of any for the last ten years. The main range of the Rockies has along its entire length through Montana from two to six feet of snow, and there is an average depth of twenty inches upon the prairies. Drifts are found upon the cattle ranges in confines and along the stage routes to a remarkable depth and the surface of the snow is covered with a crust too thick for the cattle to break in order that they may reach the grass. Stock of all kinds is suffering in a most fearful manner, and while some of the cattle men estimate the probable loss at 25 per cent, a majority claim to have quit figuring on losses now and will be thankful if they have enough left to start anew in the spring. Hay is very scarce and high. Fifty dollars per ton is paid with alacrity. The various mail coach lines have been the greatest sufferers by impassable roads, delay of mails and mortality among their stock, the Helena and Benton stage company alone having lost fifty head of horses since Christmas. Should a sudden chinook set in now there would be a sudden break up of the Missouri river from Benton, causing tremendous gorges and an immense amount of destruction. The great and continued cold weather has caused in many places a serious fuel famine at the town of Fort Benton. The question of fuel is becoming most serious, especially to the poorer classes, who are unable to pay the exorbitant prices demanded.

Coast Defences.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The house committee on military affairs to-day resumed consideration of the McAdoo bill, which appropriates twenty million for coast defences. Lieutenant General Sheridan was present by invitation. He said that he had heretofore refrained from expressing any expert opinion on the subject of coast defence, but in his view what the country needs at present is guns, and when they have been procured it will be proper to take up the question of fortification.

Dependent Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The president's veto on the dependent relative pension bill was discussed by the house committee on invalid pensions to-day, but no formal vote on the matter was taken. A sub-committee is at work preparing a report recommending the passage of the bill over the veto, and it is expected that this report will be laid before the full committee to-morrow, and when the vote is taken the matter will be called up in the house.

Railroads and the New Law.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The trunk line executive committee and Central Traffic association at Commissioner Fink's office adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The executive committee of the trunk line commission and Central Traffic association and other members of the joint committee being convened in joint meeting for consideration of the bearings of the law regulating inter-state freight and passenger traffic upon classification of tariffs and methods of the joint committee, hereby adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That freights and classifications and passenger fares of the railways comprising the joint committee be at once examined and be revised in all respects in which they are found not to conform to the law.

Resolved, That a freight rate committee, a freight classification committee and a passenger committee be appointed by the chairman to conduct said revisions and that each of the said committees consider, formulate and recommend such amendments, rules and regulations as may be found required to secure uniform application of the law on subjects referred to them respectively.

Resolved, That said committee report their recommendations as speedily and as fully as practicable to the joint committee, which shall then be promptly convened to consider and act upon the same.

It was stated also that the question of passes was considered, and that it was decided to recall them, and they will make no discrimination except in the case of ministers and missionaries. The system of pooling was incidentally touched upon, but nothing definite was done in the matter. The commission will meet again to-morrow.

The following roads were represented by one or more general officers each: The Pennsylvania, Richmond & Danville, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Grand Trunk, New York & New England, Nickel Plate, Michigan Central, Northwestern, Erie, New York Central, West Shore, Boston & Albany, Baltimore & Ohio and a number of others. Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic association and Commissioner Abbott of the Southern Passenger association were also present, making altogether an unusually large representation of the railroad interests of the country. Several roads had from two to four executive officers present.

Germany's Electoral Campaign.

BERLIN, February 18.—Prussian provincial governors have issued a circular advising officials of the unusual importance of the coming election for the reichstag, urging them to refrain from doing anything to assist the opponents of the government. The ministries of other German states have adopted a similar course.

The national liberal committee of Lubeck sent to Bismarck a copy of a placard posted on the walls of that city by progressists, quoting from a pretended manifesto of the emperor's. The statement was that no war was impending. Bismarck immediately telegraphed a reply which was placarded throughout Lubeck, stating that the declaration of the emperor was an absolute invention.

The Post denounces the lying methods resorted to by progressists and centre members. The latter says those adhering to the triennate are especially assiduous in their efforts to reduce the importance of the pope's declarations in the eyes of Catholics. The conservative Catholic movement is certain to triumph. The demonstration of the Rhenish nobility was the precursor of a general movement now spreading from the Rhine to the Oder, and from the Vistula to the Danube. Catholics being reunited by equal love for the emperor and the pope.

TEMPERANCE TRIUMPH.

Struggles of Our City's Founders Against the Saloons.

Lawlessness and Violence Opposed by Secret Organization.

Final Victory and Vindication of Law and Order.

The founders of Colorado Springs determined that it should be a temperance town. As a firm basis upon which to build such a settlement, a clause generally known as the liquor clause was inserted in every deed given, forever prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors upon the premises deeded. It was not expected that this provision of itself would absolutely prevent the sale of liquor, but it was believed that it would be a powerful factor in enabling the Colorado Springs company and the town authorities to so control the business as to prevent its being carried on in an objectionable manner, in open saloons and other common places of resort. Owing largely to this clause in the deeds and to the efforts of the managers of the town company, the first permanent settlers here, the parties who came and bought property and erected houses, were nearly all strong temperance advocates. The names of J. E. Ambrose, Dr. Bradbury, J. M. Coburn, Judge Geo. H. Stewart, J. E. Liller, Matt France, N. Hodgman and C. T. Barton will occur as illustrative of this statement. Through the influence of such men strong temperance town trustees were elected to manage the affairs of the infant settlement when it was old enough to stand alone. Hundreds of thousands of circulars and pamphlets were scattered broadcast over the country enumerating the many advantages of this place as a home, not the least of these being that it would always be a safe and pleasant place to live in owing to the absence of saloons and the disreputable places which invariably accompany them.

The early temperance settlers were not destined, however, to have things all their own way without a terrible struggle with desperate and unprincipled opponents. The business of a saloon keeper is always an easy and generally a profitable one, and before the town was much over a year old it was whispered that liquor was being surreptitiously sold in certain places. Like all other rapidly growing frontier towns a bad element had drifted in and this element furnished customers to the whiskey sellers and proprietors of gambling houses. The illegal traffic carried on in such a cautious manner, was not, however, profitable enough to satisfy those engaged in it, and late in 1873 D. A. Cowell commenced fitting up the building now occupied by Mr. Thomas Hughes, with the view of opening a saloon and conducting it without restraint or regard for law or public opinion. About the same time Hunt & Reef opened up a gorgeously furnished saloon and billiard hall in the place now occupied by Messrs. Nichols & Lane, and did a very large and profitable business. It may seem strange that these parties who owned the buildings occupied by them were willing to incur the risk of losing their property through the operation of the clause in their deeds. The fact is that they, in common with many others, had been led to believe that the clause was wholly illegal and inoperative, and would be so held by the courts. This view was strengthened by the opinions of nearly all the lawyers who came here to settle, or visit the place, and the liquor league ridiculed the deeds and advised the saloon keepers to contest the legality of the clause whenever an effort was made to enforce it. In the meanwhile half a dozen little grog shops opened up in the business portion of the town.

A few months after Cowell opened his saloon the Colorado Springs company commenced a suit of ejectment for the recovery of the property owned by him, determined to make it a test case. As the matter promised to be in the courts for some years, the city authorities moved with vigor against the liquor sellers for violations of the town ordinances. The result of these trials was usually discouraging. So strong was the liquor element here, and so unscrupulous were the liquor dealers, their customers and the lawyers who managed their cases, that it was practically impossible to get verdicts against the law breakers from the juries which were packed in their interests. During the winter of 1873-4 lawlessness was rampant in Colorado Springs. The streets were filled with drunken men who insulted with impunity the decent men and women who ventured out in the evenings. The city authorities acknowledged their inability to make headway against the tide of immorality that threatened the prosperity and further growth of the town.

* * * * * *

It was a dark cold night in January, 1874. The biting wind had cleared the streets of pedestrians. Legitimate business houses—the few that were then here—were closed, but the saloons were open, brilliantly illuminated, and packed with drunken men, the noise of whose orgies floated out upon the wintry air. A tall man wearing a slouch hat, and muffled up in a long scarf, walked quietly down Tejon street. He passed around the GAZETTE office and ascended the rear steps of that building. A moment later a dim light was seen in the front room, second story. Within half an hour he was joined by a sufficient number of others to completely fill the little room. But little was said, but those present saw nothing but courage and determination in each others eyes. A motion that Geo. H. Stewart take the chair was put and carried. A gentleman who had been active in organizing the meeting arose and said: Gentlemen—We are here to consider what shall be done to save the town in which we have made our homes, and in which we need to take great pride, from the complete domination of rum. Our juries are selected by the saloons, which are emptied into our courts of justice whenever a violator of the liquor law is presented for trial. Our witnesses are brow beaten by the sots and the lawyers whom the former have retained. Our authorities need help. We must come to their aid with our money, our time, and physical support. We need ten thousand dollars. This meeting must raise half of it before it adjourns."

Mr. J. E. Liller, the founder of this paper, and one of the men who opened the room, went to the table and wrote the following:

We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to pay to John Potter, treasurer, such pro rata assessments as may be levied upon us by the executive committee, not to exceed the amounts placed opposite our names. Such assessments to be devoted to the purpose of sustaining the existing laws for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town of Colorado Springs.

The following signatures and subscriptions were appended to the pledge:

G. H. Stewart $250
Henry McAllister, Jr. 50
[illegible] 250
Edward [illegible] 25
[illegible] 50
William Wagner 10
F. E. Johnson 10
A. Sutton 10
Gerald DeCoursey 10
[illegible] 100
Edward [illegible] 25
Arthur Park 10
[illegible] 10
T. W. [illegible] 10
Thomas Moore 10
R. F. [illegible] 25
W. [illegible] 10
Wm. H. [illegible] 100
C. F. Barton 250
J. [illegible] 25
F. C. [illegible] 20
E. F. [illegible] 50
I. O. [illegible] 25
J. E. [illegible] 100
[illegible] S. Mason 200
M. [illegible] 100
[illegible] 100
[illegible] 25
W. W. [illegible] 150
G. S. [illegible] 25
[illegible] 25
[illegible] 100
[illegible] 50
[illegible] & Lessley 150
[illegible] 2
R. F. [illegible] 10
Robert J. [illegible] 25

Over five thousand dollars were pledged in less than ten minutes. This subscription paper may well be considered the Declaration of Independence of saloon power of Colorado Springs. The society was in a measure secret one. Many other names were afterward added to the list. Each member pledged himself to attend every trial. An executive committee was appointed, and sub-committees selected on complaints, on evidence, on law and attorneys, on juries, on penalties, on funds, and on witnesses.

The saloon men soon learned of the formation of this society and were greatly alarmed. They had cause to be. Within forty-eight hours several arrests were made. On the day of the trial before Justice R. C. Lyon the members of the new organization were early on the ground and filled the room. Mr. Davidson and Judge Miller of Denver represented the accused. Channing Sweet and W. A. Wilkes were present for the city and the new organization. In selecting a jury a number of the signers of the pledge were enrolled. A determined effort was made by Judge Miller to throw these men off. The justice promptly ruled that unless they had subscribed money for the purpose of prosecuting the particular defendants they were competent jurors. The law prevailed. The parties were convicted. When the court adjourned the leading temperance men who had taken an active interest in the trial were surrounded by an infuriated mob of saloon retainers. Mr. Liller was the principal object of their rage, but calm and resolute he defied them all. A short time after the first trial as Mr. Liller was going late at night to his home across the Monument, where Mrs. Finlay now lives, he was attacked by three men near the railroad bridge. Drawing his pistol he put the attacking party to flight, sending a bullet after them. About the same time Major McAllister was assaulted by two men near the stone school house on Cascade avenue and knocked down by a stone hurled at him. Not a day passed for some weeks without the arrest of some one for violating the liquor law, and so well planned were the prosecutions that conviction almost invariably followed. One after another the saloons closed. The proprietor of the principal one in utter desperation at continued prosecution sent a bullet into his own brain.

Various means were adopted to evade the law. At Cowell's saloon a wheel was put into a partition, by means of which the drinks called for could be placed before the customer while the party furnishing it could not be seen. Captain E. Byrd, a grizzly old Kansas frontiersman, who had served under old John Brown in many a desperate encounter, volunteered to spike the wheel. Taking a gimlet and spike he entered the saloon one afternoon, when it was crowded with roughs, and coolly drove the spike through the wheel in such a way as to effectually stop it. With hatchet in hand, he quietly sat down to watch the result. Many a fist was shaken under his nose and many a threat made, but his attitude did not invite attack and at the end of some hours the captain walked out uninjured.

One of the last prosecutions was that of McDonald, barkeeper for Cowell. He had been convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but had appealed to the district court. The whisky sellers had made his case a test one and felt quite confident that Judge Hallett would declare the liquor ordinance invalid. They were greatly deceived. The judge decided every point against the liquor dealers. McD nald jumped the town, and Cowell's saloon—the last one in town—was finally and forever closed.

Railroad Settlement.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The suit of the Kansas and Texas income scrip holders against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was settled to-day by agreement of the company to buy the scrip. The terms are 60 per cent in Kansas & Texas 5 per cent bonds and 40 per cent in Galveston, Harrisburg & Houston bonds for the face of the scrip, and $200,000 to be distributed among coupon holders as interest. By private arrangement Jay Gould agrees to buy $360,000 of Galveston, Harrisburg & Houston bonds at 83, making the scrip net above 93¼.

Burned in Their Home.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—A special from Wooster, Ohio, says: John Houghman, 81, and wife, 85, a wealthy couple living in Dalton, this county, met with a horrible fate early this morning. The house was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock by neighbors who burst open the doors and found the aged couple in an asphyxiated state. The man was dragged out dead. The wife is still living, though not as yet resuscitated, and it is said cannot recover. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

OLD TOWN.

The Historic Centre of El Paso County.

Causes of its Decline.---Its Recent Revival.

Story of the First Neck-tie Party in the County.

Colorado is a new country—that is, new in the sense that it has been but a few years since it has been extensively visited and its resources known to the people of the eastern states. To many people the word Colorado still signifies a vast extent of mountain and plain, over which the Indian and wild animals still roam but little disturbed. We have known persons to come to this part of the state in recent years—and the occurrence is not uncommon—expecting to live the wild life of the frontier, and to live through some of the scenes they have seen pictured in the popular wild west shows or have read of in the exciting volumes of a dime novel. The truth is, they have come too late. There was a time when the pioneer of El Paso county had to make their way through such things, but that was many years ago, and the people who come here at this day expecting it, soon find that such things are gone forever, or, at least, have "gone west."

But if we who live here now cannot be "pathfinders" and cannot participate in the stirring scenes of a life on the frontier, we can at least enjoy the tales of adventure and courage which those who came first had to tell; we can live again with them the lives they led and almost feel an acquaintance with many of the quaint characters who lived here.

The first permanent settlement in El Paso county was made at Colorado City, and that place has always been a perfect nucleus around which has centered most that is strange and unique in the history of the county. It is our intention in this article to give a sketch of the settlement of that place and to convey to the reader's mind some idea of the people who made it.

The first settlers in the county were a party of gold seekers in the summer of 1858 who hailed from Lawrence, Kan., the point at which most expeditions of that time outfitted before starting across the plains. The discovery of gold in Clear creek had caused the great Pike's Peak gold excitement, for this state, then a county of Kansas and called Arapahoe, was popularly known as "the Pike's Peak region" and it was natural that the mountain itself should receive some attention. This party came up the Arkansas valley, and after prospecting the foot hills from the river up, finally encamped on the creek which runs just east of the Garden of the Gods and flows through Glen Eyrie. This they named Camp creek and it still bears that name. They stayed there until driven out by high water when they took refuge in the cave in one of the large rocks at the gateway of the garden. It is said that the walls are still blackened from their camp fire, and that some of their names can be found as they traced them in the stone. They laid out a town on the present site of Colorado Springs which they named El Paso, from the fact that it was situated just at the point where the Ute pass opens out on the plains—El Paso being Spanish and meaning "the pass." Shares in the town company which was to build El Paso into a flourishing city were sold in Lawrence and farther east, and we are told that long years after Colorado Springs had become an accomplished fact parties came here to investigate their claims to property through the El Paso Town company shares. These people failed to find the gold they sought and in a few months became dissatisfied and removed to a point some five miles above the present site of Denver.

The next attempt to form a settlement was made at Colorado City by a party hailing from Kansas City. They first went to the settlement above Denver that the previous party had just formed, but decided to come on to this point. The story is very graphically told of how they started in the middle of January in a snow storm, and during the ascent of the north side of the Divide waded through snow three feet deep, but arriving at the top and gazing down into the valley on the southern side they saw that there was no snow and the sun was shining bright and warm. They hurried forward, their hearts bounding with joy, for they beheld a promised land as fair as Moses viewed from the heights of Pisgah.

They laid out a town on the present site of Colorado City, which they named El Dorado. Some of the first party that had arrived had taken up ranches along the Fountain on the site of the new town, and hearing what had been done they returned to claim their property. There was considerable trouble for a while, but matters were finally adjusted and the parties settled down peaceably together.

In view of the fact that last Monday the Midland railroad crossed the long bridge over the Ruxton cañon and ever since has been laying rails up the Ute pass at the rate of a mile a day, the history of the first attempt to enter the pass may be interesting. The El Doradans sent out as their representatives to search for the much longed for gold fields, Mr. George A. Bute, a man by the name of Tucker and four others. They followed the Indian trail up the pass and got as far as the petrified stumps, but their stock of provisions gave out and they had to return to the settlement. But they had discovered that it was possible to enter the mountains other than on foot, and so they loaded up a wagon and with an ox team succeeded in reaching the South park. They were repaid for their trouble by discovering gold in the Platte river.

The discovery of gold in this portion of the mountains soon reached the northern part of the territory, and a good many people arrived and went into the park through the pass. But, as the winter proved to be a long, hard one, they were unable to wash the gold and

[Concluded on Third page.]

M. L. DeCOURSEY!

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A lovely furnished Cottage at Manitou, to rent from May 1st. Nice sunny rooms, large porches, terraced lawns, splendid view, water system and sewerage perfectly safe; convenient to depot, to stores and hotels. $125 per month. This property also FOR SALE.

I have a fine line of Ranches FOR SALE. Also select lots in all parts of town. Lots at Colorado City and Manitou.

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NOTARY PUBLIC.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED OR EXAMINED.

M. L. DeCOURSEY - - Real Estate Agent.

LOOK! LOOK!

It would knock a person silly to see the FANCY DADO WINDOW SHADES that Mr. F. J. Enquest has lately received, and it would make any one dream of "the beautiful island of sometime" to sit down on one of those beautiful Sofas that he manufactures. The Awnings which he makes and puts up are not affected in the least by the zephyrs and blizzards, but are entirely wind proof. It gives one an idea of a Mammoth Cra[illegible] see the various samples of handsom[illegible] ture coverings that he carries. A lar[illegible] sortment of Curtain Fixtures, Poles, etc[illegible] hand. All work warranted. His prices cann[illegible] be duplicated by any other firm in the city.

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No. 19 Huerfano Street.

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Three months $2.50 | One month 1.00

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Facilities for first-class and fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for adverts continued in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

We begin to publish this morning a series of letters from Old Mexico by our special correspondent.

The meeting of the railroad officials yesterday shows a serious intention to carry out the provisions of the interstate commerce bill. This will put the railroads in a good position to ask for any reasonable modification of the bill in the next congress.

The two articles giving reminiscences of our early history will be read with interest. Those who have come in the last five years can hardly realize the struggle there was in 1873 and 1874 to drive out the saloons. The effort was successful and much of the prosperity and beauty of the city is owing to this. Those who remember the city in the days of the Leadville boom, know that we should have had all the vices of a frontier town with open saloons. We should have had an entirely different population and a different class of improvements. We owe a great debt of gratitude to those men who made such an earnest and successful fight to suppress the saloon.

Mr. Albert Roullier with Frederick Keppel & Co. of New York, will have on exhibition on Monday at the Consolidated Book store a large collection of etchings and engravings. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain fine prints. There is not so large a stock outside of New York as Mr. Roullier carries with him in his annual visits to Colorado. Keppel & Co. are the largest dealers in engravings in this country. They sold, through their agent who comes here, nearly all the prints in the famous Morgan collection which was disposed of a year ago. We advise our readers to examine this collection as there is seldom an opportunity afforded here to see such fine pictures.

The prohibitionists in the east seem to be bringing their cause into general contempt. [illegible] men headed by the Rev. D. [illegible] that will do most to [illegible] two new ... and ... of ... interest. The prohibitionists, because they can't have prohibition, have united with the liquor dealers. The prohibitionists and liquor dealers are now working hand in hand. If prohibition can be enforced it is undoubtedly the best means of preventing intemperance. But in communities like New York city where public sentiment is not strong for prohibition, it could not be enforced. The thing then to do for the prohibitionists to do is to join the moderate men who sincerely wish to decrease intemperance. The ... is utilitarian. But nothing better is offered as no law is better than an unenforced law. In Vermont there were 404 liquor dealers who paid United States taxes in 1886. In New Hampshire there were 1,1... Yet these are both prohibition states. There is a common platform for all good people. All admit liquor drinking is the worst evil of the present day, and all will take hold to control and reduce it. If we can't suppress it it is better to do the next best thing.

LITERARY NOTES

Robert Buchanan's new book "A Look Round Literature" will be ready for the book seller ...

The ... of ... Battle of the ... by Andrew Lang.

... with Mr George Alfred T... with a writing desk with the ... of George Washington.

Mr. George F. Dorsing's Life of John A. Logan will shortly be published by ... Clarke & ... subscription book.

The ... volume of ... ... will soon be published. It is six years since ... passed.

Post ... ... under a ... ... asserted ... ...

Bena ... Edgar Fawcett ... and Judge Kelley are ... as the prospective ... of ... ... of ... ...

Mr. Story ... ... The ... ... will be ... ... places.

A ... ... by Mr. ... ... in the ... of Roberts Brothers. It is called "New Connecticut."

Mr. ... translation of Tolstoi's "Cossacks" is to be brought out by W. S. Gottsberger, the edition being ... from the ... made by the ... ... some years ago.

A new and cheap edition of the fascinating "Memoirs of Marie Antoinette" by Mme. Campan is about to be brought out by Messrs. Scribner & Welford in conjunction with London publishers.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale's volume on "Franklin in France" will be brought out almost immediately by Roberts Brothers. Only three of the many ... ... in this book have been published.

Joel Chandler Harris has written a story for the March number of Scribner's Magazine, entitled "Azalia ... Prisoner," which is said to differ materially from anything heretofore attempted by the creator of Uncle Remus.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish immediately the third and concluding part of "The Greville Memoirs," which has just appeared in London. This part will consist of one volume only and covers the reign of Queen Victoria from 1852 to 1860.

Within the last eighteen months Messrs. Cassell & Co. Limited began the publication of a series of American novels with ... ... inaugurated the ... ... "The C... ..." by ... ...

Professor Drummond's book "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" has in cheap form renewed its original success. The cheap edition consisted of 10,000 ... 8,000 of which were sold before the day of publication. It is a curious fact—and one to be commended to ... ... authors—that the MS. of this wonderful ... careful book was twice declined with thanks by London publishers.

It is said that nearly a hundred thousand volumes of the ... ... series are sold every year—no wonder ... this ... of the literature thus provided the compact shape and comfortable type. Scribner & Welford, who are the American agents, now have at hand the latest issue ... "Travel Pictures"—a book not available here since ... translation ... apparently went out of print. ... Correspondence with ... ... "History of the Latin and Teutonic Nations" and Werner's "Templars in Cyprus."

"Paolo and Francesca" is the title of the poem which Mr. ... contributed to the March Atlantic. It is said to have been suggested to the poet by hearing a cuckoo clock strike thirty.

Lucy C. Lillie will contribute the complete novel which has become a leading feature of Lippincott's Magazine to the March number of that periodical. The ... ... Kenyon's Wife. ... ... has a humorous sketch of his own ... ... the Confessions of a Reformed Humorist. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain, will follow with some Autobiographical Notes of a Congressional Chaplain, and Henry C. Lea will attack "The ... of Insurance" in an article which will be sure to attract general attention. A still more important contribution will be Gen. John A. Logan, by One Who Knew Him, written under the personal supervision of Mrs. Logan and with the advice and assistance of ... ... Clark and other of Logan's comrades in arms.

In the lately published letters of Queen Caroline of ... ... is to be found this amusing picture of the Emperor Napoleon at the time of his marriage to Marie Louise: "You have no conception of my dear father ... ... a day passes that he has not sent one of his chamberlains ... ... Mercury, with the ... ... of the great Jupiter ... ... St. Paul. ... but when he is married ... ... and he is learning to waltz ... those are things ... ... imagined."

The Western Art ... ... published in the August Century has been in large part translated and reproduced in L'Art, and has been the subject of a series of articles by M. Alexandre de Latour. The articles have already appeared in L'Art for November 15, December 1 and December ... and the ... not complete. In his first article M. de Latour says that after having summed up and commented upon Mr. ... ... study, "It will be ... too easy for us to draw the ... conclusion that American ... ... European ... ... petition together." M. de Latour's first article appears to have attracted much attention as in his second he says that many readers of L'Art have ... ... interest and astonishment at ... ... the activity in art ... ... in the Century.

Concerning the profits of authors a correspondent of the ... ... says: "There was a paragraph in the Pall Mall Gazette recently ... ... important and interesting. It ... ... in the figures which are published. ... Thackeray said that he had never made more than £5,000 by any of his books. Thackeray told a friend of mine at the ... ... weeks before his death that he had never been paid as much as £5,000 for any book of his, and that the bulk of the money he had made was the result of his lectures. ... is supposed to ... ... Nicholas Nickleby.' Dickens never made the half of £5,000 a year by his writings and this error ... ... Mr. Wilkie Collins received £10,000 for two ... ... George Eliot ... ... was written. That was his greatest ... ... and I believe that his ... ... was £10,000. Oddly enough, ... books. Dumas made more money by his ... ... than any other writer in the whole history of literature."

WITTY SAYINGS

Sidney Smith said: "The bishop of ... ... believe in apostolic succession."

George Selwyn had a great passion for attending executions. When Charles Fox was hanged at Tyburn the same man Fox asked Selwyn if he ... ... execution of ... ... "No," was the reply, "I make it a point never to attend rehearsals."

During the trials of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for participating in the rebellion of 1745 Selwyn saw a Mrs. ... who had a ... ... looking toward the prisoners. "What a shame it is," he said, "for her to turn her face to them before they are condemned."

A certain literary cousin in London used the ... ... Watts the artist, had formerly for a studio. The walls were decorated by Watts by a number of rather voluptuous female figures and the ... ... the walls as they found them. The ... ... on first seeing the room said, "These are not Watts' Hymns but Watts' ..."

When the worldly Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur de Harlay, died, Mme. de Sévigné said: "There are only two trifles which make the funeral oration difficult—the life and death of the subject of it."

On one occasion Pitt said he would give Sheridan a woman's privilege—the last word. Sheridan promptly replied: "I do not care for the last word, I am satisfied with the last argument."

Boileau wished to express his disapproval of the persecution of the Port Royalists. When Louis XIV said he was looking everywhere for Arnauld the leader, Boileau said: "Your majesty is always lucky, you will not find him."

The courtier like freedom of the above was well shown when Louis XIV asked his opinion of one of his verses. Boileau returned them with the remark: "Nothing is impossible with your majesty, you wished to make a bad poem and you have succeeded."

When Beaconsfield was asked why he was a ... ... never contradict, and seldom ... I forget."

Berryer, the French advocate and orator said, "There are no ugly women; there are only women who do not know how to look pretty."

Prince Louis Napoleon was often entertained by Lady Blessington in London when in misfortune. When he became president of the French republic he did not invite his old friend to the Tuileries. He met her one day on the streets of Paris and asked her if she expected to remain long in Paris. To this her cool reply was "And you?"

When Sophie Arnould, the popular French actress of the eighteenth century was told that a Capuchin monk had been devoured by rats she exclaimed: "Poor animals! What a terrible thing hunger must be!"

A convicted criminal named Hog asked mercy of Lord Bacon on the ground of kindred. Bacon answered, "But you and I cannot be kindred except you be hanged, for Hog is not Bacon until it be well hanged."

"And what does your costume represent?" said Chauncey Depew to a young lady at a fancy ball whose dress began too late and ended too soon. "Oh! This is an idea of my own you know. I am the New York Central." "So I see. The Fast ... ... at the lowest Cut Rates I imagine," replied the wit.—[Town Topics.

At the opera: "I can't explain the success of that singer." "Neither can I. She sings through her nose most atrociously." "Perhaps that is the reason why every one is waving a handkerchief at her."—[French Fun.

ON THE WAY TO MEXICO

Facts and Fancies of a Ride from Colorado Springs to El Paso

[Special Correspondence of the GAZETTE.]

EL PASO, February 10.

I am seriously thinking of calling these papers "Memoirs" for I seem to have suffered an intellectual death since I left Colorado Springs. Besides, a discerning public always has a delicate sentimentality about posthumous writing and the all powerful critic knowing that he will be called on to review no more of the poor fellow's writings gives him a kindly send off much to the advantage of the widow. I have also discovered that one must be an egotist to write an ... ... There must be personality in it to make it interesting. This is hard on the man who has no personality. I attempted a light and airy description of western scenery, but on reading it over it had a familiar ring and after some thought I discovered that it sounded decidedly like a standard novel I read when I was ten years old, entitled "Deadly Gulch, or The Red Man's Revenge." I immediately gave up description, except for a recess, and came down to facts. The fact of the matter was the porter was drunk, despite the prohibition rules of the Pullman company. I couldn't make out why he should thus try to exhilarate himself till I came to La Junta. He was trying to get up a little supply of cheerfulness to sustain him while passing through the town. I got off. I don't believe the inhabitants of La Junta help themselves for "God helps those who help themselves" and it struck me as being a God forsaken town. There are three saloons to every inhabitant and a drug store chiefly filled with soda water, with a Buffalo Bill style of man in charge. The hotel is good and the sirens who wait on the table wear gowns so stiffly starched that they make that soft frou frou rustle suggestive of Paris and the boulevards. The young women were not Parisian, or, if so, a long residence in Cork had sadly obliterated all national characteristics.

I spent the night. In the morning my train was late. I amused myself talking to a ... ... toward by a sad eyed Fraulein. He swore in three languages most dreadfully, and piously said the Lord's prayer in one. The latter exercise had a most demoralizing effect on him.

The country between La Junta and Santa Fe is most depressing despite its elevation. The highest point just beyond the Colorado and New Mexico state line, is only 7,200 feet above the sea. I expressed enthusiasm—but I lied. Soon after we struck some adobe houses and an Indian village beside the track. The love of the savage for gaudy colors seems a privilege of the Divine Creator for the gentle gratification of the wandering tourist. The mud houses, of one story with the beams sticking out and their roofs of turf, look desolate, but when you get an old squaw with a flaming red handkerchief and a yellow skirt, or a crowd of children with clothes blended like the sails of a Venetian, they form the most artistic of backgrounds. Las Vegas is a hotel. There are a family of five little Mexican boys who are said to live under the station platform. The smallest is hardly over the lisping age but has already acquired a supply of Spanish profanity that would have made the parrot at La Junta become green from rage. It was fortunate for the fraulein that her parrot heard not, for the gay birds are I believe, the more valuable. Over the mountains from Las Vegas to Santa Fe almost made me take a recess and do some descriptive writing. A wreck of four or five freight cars two days old formed an interesting feature. It was rather a surprise to find that the town after which the railroad was named was 18 miles off the main line which one leaves at Lamy. The rise in this short distance is 1118 feet. On arrival we walked up the railroad track half a mile, followed by a dilapidated mule who seemed animated by a desire to flock with us. Only low one story adobe houses appeared, and these mostly in a tumble down condition. We then turned to the right and ascended the main street. It was narrow and lined with the same low houses, but in many cases they were plastered and colored in various shades originally bright, but toned down by time and dirt, and blending into one another. The door-ways were low and narrow, the windows small, square and often barred. Through them could be seen the interiors. These were dark and grimy, though occasionally could be seen the flash from some metal or the bright colors of the Indian blankets gleaming through the darkness. The houses for the most part were built in squares and through the openings could be seen the interior courts and the people at their family occupations. Especially effective was a blacksmith shop with the bright gleam from the forge lighting up the twilight and bringing into relief the ... fantastic features of the court. A couple of Mexican children were playing on an ox cart, a woman stood in a doorway holding a round vessel under one arm and the other raised to shade her eyes, while the smith himself stood in silhouette against the ruddy blaze, his arm rising and falling while across the distance came the slow rhythmical clang of the anvil as his blows fell upon it in regular, even succession.

There are a number of brick buildings up around the square in which the main street ends. The people are very proud of these. A number of modern shops have crowded in and a great loss of picturesqueness ensues. The features of the town are a mud colored state house, a crushed strawberry colored hotel ironically called "The Palace," the United States fort magnificently fortified with mud walls and a picket fence, and the famous old adobe mission church built in 1582 and dedicated to Our Lady of Light. The Pueblo Indians knocked off the roof in 1680, and Our Lady, etc., had rather a rough time of it till 1710, when the roof was again stuck on. The former barrenness of the walls has been greatly relieved by the artistic proclivities of the present occupants for they have placed a row of most remarkable chromos descriptive of the life of the Savior, in regular succession from left to right at an even distance from the floor, and I have no doubt the good little boys who come every morning to prayers receive much comfort and consolation from the sight of these most artistic and accurate ... There are also two pictures said to be two hundred years old. They look it.

In the adobe wall of the convent over the door is a well executed bas-relief in striking contrast to the primitive building work around it. In sixteen ... ... In fact, most of the progress of the town seems to be religious.

At the fort in the evening there was a ball. There is only one young man at the post but he is a very nippy young man. ... ... but one company and a colored band. At the ball the young man was in great demand though he was materially assisted by the members of the territorial legislature who were in town in force. The floor was good and the colored band excellent. ... ... pretty. In fact, Santa Fe is a very charming army post.

We left it at night, having nearly been killed by an angry mule—a most ignominious death. He was a vicious ... mule and I have had my say to bark. I applied the remedy that Richard ... ... applied to the tall ... British ... ... the party. From Santa Fe to El Paso as a railway ride is not a success. The only amusement was calculating the elapsed time. We stopped for twenty four hours at a ranch and I rode a most remarkable Mexican pony. ... ... my ... but the memory is not a pleasant one and I pass it. A ... ... car and howled at night ... ... our host ... ... pork are under a case of ... ... He should have ... ... in the El Paso Hotel generally gets.

COSMO THORNE.

MILLET'S ETCHED WORK

A Great Artist's Simplicity and Truth

New York Tribune.

The Millet exhibition which Mr. Frederick Keppel will open to the public this week includes impressions from every plate etched by Millet, all his lithographs and woodcuts, fifty ... ... sketches and a few etchings after some of the artist's paintings. Mr. Keppel has been fortunate enough to acquire the collection of Alfred Lebrun, artist and friend of Alfred Sensier whose close association with Millet has been sufficiently set forth in his biography of the artist. Every thing mentioned in Lebrun's catalogue, which reports all Millet's drawings for reproduction, is included in this collection. For the first time we have an opportunity of seeing a complete collection of Millet's etched and engraved work containing eight impressions which are unique and several of the others nearly so. Millet, the etcher, is as well represented in one of our private collections as is Millet, the painter in a few private galleries but we believe that this is the only complete collection of his etchings in existence anywhere.

It is hardly necessary to ... the difference between an etching ... and a ... or between the methods of an etcher and a ... ... of the ... ... commercial prints from woodcut plates which often pass for examples of Millet's etched work. Even those who ... ... by their subjects will find this collection worth ... ... for it is really ... of ... ... biographs ... ... with personal interest and brings us ... ... The story of Millet's life as read in these prints begins with his unhappy residence in Paris from 1847 to 1849. He had painted bull ... ... himself and he had tried classical and ... ... themes and failed. When the revolution of 1848 stopped all picture buying Millet ... was ... ... even ... ... It was under such pressure that he sought work from publishers and executed a ... ... drawings for the cover of a song ... ... lithographs. But when he took the lithographic stone to the publisher he was ... ... It was an ... ... that he has ... experience ... ... In the small circle of his friends, which included Diaz and Corrogeau, was Charles Jacque, and Jacque's example together with the revival of interest in the art may have turned Millet's thoughts toward etching ... ... was undoubtedly the necessity of earning bread and yet his etched work was always individual ... ... When he began to ... he was ... ... the ordinary materials ... ... upon the back of an old ... He had no press and ... ... painter ... ... from his palette. Then placing a scrap of paper upon the plate and ... ... underneath he pressed the paper down upon the plate with the bowl of a spoon and in this rude manner took his own impressions.

His first etching was a sketch of a ship ... ... of Cherbourg, and this was printed in ... black. The ... ... the Lebrun catalogue are tentative figure studies, including peasants, ... and sleep ... ... Sometimes several different drawings were made upon the same plate, and the printing was usually done by Millet himself. It was a process of education. On one occasion Millet and Jacque were at the house of D... ... the Paris printer ... ... they ... ... upon the table ... ... place No. 6 the signature "Ch Jacque" by way of joke. The joke was carried farther and ... ... added "Jackson invenit et fecit." On the seventh plate, which contains three subjects, appears "Diaz delineavit," possibly written by Diaz himself, or by Millet as he sketched and talked with his friend. No. 9 "Seaweed Gatherers," is clearly a reminiscence of Millet's boyhood at Greville, where the entire village rushed down after storms to gather the seaweed washed up by the waves. These first etchings are ... ... sketches but they are fresh, direct and truthful so far as they go. They are especially interesting from their personal quality, ... friendships, and along the change from ... ... subjects to the rustic themes with which he naturally sympathized.

This change began about 1849, the date of the dry point No. 6 ... of Millet's departure from the studio, ... of Paris for Barbizon. Thenceforth he was to devote himself ... to the beloved life of the fields. ... ... of his first sower in 1850 and of other paintings in 1853 probably ... ... neglect of ... ... but in 1855 he was again in ... straits. Perhaps this induced ... ... he would never have voluntarily preferred this ... ... of the ... building character. His serious etched work begins with the "Woman Sewing," dated 1855. Of this there is a trial proof printed in ... by Millet himself. The next, "Woman Churning," an admirable figure, the background and ... ... is followed by the "Peasant with a Wheelbarrow" ... ... similar to that in the painting "Peasants Carrying a Calf." Here ... ... trial proof ... ... this ... ... Millet ... ... a surer mastery of his materials. ... was a golden period in the modern renaissance of etching the glory of which has already departed and the work in progress all about the world ... ... Millet's etched work up to 1859. There are four states of the "Two Men Digging," an example of rugged realism but without dwelling on ... ... and rarity of individual impressions of the different ... between states ... ... "The Watchers." ... ... plate, accompanied by a waterfall and ... "The Woodcutter" ... ... 1858 which ranks ... ... This is a large plate ... ... work and ... ... attention to details ... ... After these ... the ... ... suggestive ... ... "The Woman Feeding Her Child" a trial proof with ... ... Millet's ... ... The Shepherdess Knitting is ... ... by the superb pastoral idyl "Peasant Going to Work," which shows a sturdy ... ... his fork upon his shoulder, and a girl ... basket ... ... placed ... ... going to the fields in the fresh bright morning ... ... youth of hope and the happiness of outdoor life. On the margin of the trial proof is written in the artist's own hand "A ... ... J. F. Millet." There are separate sketches of the heads ... which are fairly characteristic examples of expressive drawing. After the ... ... states of this ... ... work we reach the last of the ... ... "The ... ... keeper of geese plying her ... ... predecessors.

It is not as examples of technical legerdemain that Millet's etchings are to be studied for there have been many etchers technically more clever. The etchings represent vital qualities which are far above mere ... ... They ... ... truth. They convey the deep sympathy with humanity, the insight, the grasp of essentials, whether of character or action ... ... characterize Millet's paintings and drawings. ... ... his paintings. If he had ... ... these plates, if he had attempted to prettify and elaborate his work in a conscious effort to suit a trade standard, the quality of his line would have been lost, and his etchings would have been commonplace and characterless. But every line has meaning ... ... and he knew how to ... ... feet. When he etched as when he painted he had ... ... and after expressing himself with simplicity ... ... without ... ... he stopped. He understood the ... ... shade, but he valued ... ... to the central idea. ... ... details in the drawing were ... ... sacrificed to the ... ... movement and action of his central figure, which was always treated in a large way with reference to masses and planes rather than to the local effects of lighting, of texture, or isolated bits of imitation or dexterity.

It is ... ... of effects and the absence of anything which distracts attention ... ... marvellous truth ... ... in the drawing and the ... ... quality of the line ... ... Millet's art ... he never painted. The man was always superior ... ... As Burty once said Millet's etchings ... address themselves ... ... than to the general crowd." But they will be appreciated and their exhibition is timely.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The secretary of war and Mrs. Endicott gave a dinner to the president and Mrs. Cleveland last night.

Indications for Kansas and Colorado—Local snows followed by fair weather, variable winds.

All French troops have been recalled from Malaga ... ... which are to remain at ... ...

Suit has been brought by an heir at law to ... ... to take the estate out of the hands of Judge Hilton who is the executor.

The lower house of the Hungarian diet by ... ... yesterday passed the extra credit of $5,411,000 for equipment of the Hungarian ... ...

In the suit of ... ... Benjamin F. Butler a verdict was rendered in favor of defendant. This was an attempt to recover the value of ... ... during the war.

The emperor of Austria presided yesterday at a council of war. Archdukes Albrecht and William, Count Belcredi, General Beck, ... Carl and Barons Salis and Popp were present.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the Colebrook colliery in Rhondda valley, in ... and ... ... in the mine. Twenty ... ... have ... ... It is reported that six are dead.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., ... Wall st, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the ... ... the county court of Arapahoe county ... ... directed whereby I am commanded to make the sum of ... ... hundred and eighty ... hundredths ... and costs ... ... judgment ... ... the right, title and interest of the ... ... on Saturday the 12th day of March ... ... at the front door of the Court House, in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this ... day of February 188...

... Sheriff El Paso County ...

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

Weekly Gazette

F. G. ROWE,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

Approved Real Estate Security.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses

Very complete house of 9 rooms and bath, beautiful grounds ... $ ...
... ... of 9 rooms, centrally located ... 5...
... ... N. Tejon st ... 5...
N. Cascade ave 9 rooms ... 1...
... ...
... ... 5...
... ... of 7 rooms and bath room N. Weber, very desirable ...
Private residence ... N. ... ave ... 1...

Unfurnished Houses

N Weber st 5 room cottage $16

FOR SALE.

Special.

BUSINESS PROPERTY on Tejon st in superior location, pays 11 per cent on the investment.

VACANT CORNER. On N. Cascade ave facing the mountains. This is the best vacant lot in the market, the ... of ... ...

A BARGAIN—Very desirable cottage on beautiful ... ... from the postoffice. Rents to pay ... per cent.

IMPROVED CORNER, on S Tejon ... with ... suitable ... 5,500

ALLOTTED TRACT of 7 acres in the city ... ... from the center 2,500

CENTER RANCH. One of the best in this ... in 24 acres ... about 30 acres ... ... half ... of ... ... fruit and ornamental trees ... ... of small fruits, 2 tenement houses barn, etc.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE—On one of the ... ... and eastern exposure. House has ... ... large ... ... the ... ...

BEAUTIFUL CORNER RESIDENCE—One of the ... ... in the city. Wide halls and 7 large rooms and bath room on ... ... A ... ... the house ... ... Beautiful lawn with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Large strawberry bed and garden ... ... furnished throughout. Will be sold with furniture complete.

N. NEVADA AVE—A quarter of a block with small improvements. The most desirable corner for ... ... building purposes now offered for sale on this popular avenue.

N. NEVADA AVE—Elegant residence of ... rooms ... ... Completely furnished ... ... Will be sold fully furnished.

N. CASCADE AVE—New house of 8 rooms and bath room. Abundance of closets ... ... and kitchen arrangements very convenient. Porches on the west and south. Barn and Corral. Lot has 100 feet frontage 8,500

These are only a few of the properties I have for sale. I have some excellent investments both in improved and unimproved property, also in ranch property.

Now is the time to secure a home.

Parties ... ... of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE,

17, N. Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the public that we have thoroughly reorganized our

Mail Order Department,

and placed it under the charge of Mr A B Crook, who will give his entire time and attention to this branch of the business. Having competent assistants he will be able to fill every order for samples or goods on the same day that it is received and will make as careful selections as our patrons could desire.

THE McNAMARA DRY GOODS CO

Denver, Colorado.

m4ly

Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the ... ... Company will be held at the office of the company ... Colorado Springs, on Monday, February ..., 1887, at ... o'clock a. m., for the election of ... ... and the transaction of ... ...

Dated February 1st, 1887, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

C. W. HOWBERT, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ... ... according to above notice, ... February ..., 188..., was adjourned to Monday, February ..., ...

Dated February 11th, 1887, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

C. W. HOWBERT,
Secretary.

LOWTHER BROS.' BAKERY.

FOR THE FINEST BREAD.

Home-Made Candies

Ice Cream and Ices for parties a specialty.

m ... 1y

Miller Bros.,

DRUGGISTS

Postoffice Block.

Fine line of Perfumery, Toilet articles, etc. Prices guaranteed satisfactory.

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder.

SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

Can't Sleep. Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

F. R. ROBINSON e14 1y

Henry LeB. Wills!

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AND

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MONEY TO LOAN

On ... ... Real Estate ... ...

FOR RENT

... ...
... room ... ... $ ...

SPECIAL.

A ... ... on North Weber ... ... offer this for a few days for $ ...

FOR SALE.

... ... on the slope east of town with house and barn 2...
A ... ... cottage of four rooms ... ... 1...
A lot ... ... on best part of North ... ... 1...
... on North Weber ... ... 1...
Two ... ... the best ... ... North ... 2...
... ... part of town 4...
... ... 4...
Cottage of ... rooms ... ... stable ... ...
... ... full ... ... 1...
... ... 1...
... ... 3...
A ... ... with ... ... best ... ... town 4,500
Three ... ... the ... ... south of town
... ... block 2... 6...
100 ... ... North Weber 1,5...
A block ... ... Nevada 2,100
... ... in town ... ...
Several lots in block 213 at reasonable figures
... ... 5...
Lots ... ... addition 2...
Cottage of ... rooms ... half block north of ... ... Nevada ... 1,500
A ... ... stable on the lot 2,...
... ... 5...
... ... on corner of South Te...
... ... the southeast corner of ... ... Nevada ... ...
Cottage on North Tejon ... ... 1,...
Lots in block ... at low figures

For Sale.

I have a long list of property ... ... which I ... ... favor me with a call.

OFFICE, NO 1... TEJON STREET.

Opp. Opera House

Telephone 44.

IRON SHINGLES

Are as good as ... cheaper, handsomer, ... proof.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OLD TOWN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

cessfully on account of the large boulders in the stream. Then there came reports of richer "finds" at the Gregory diggings, and the poor miners became disgusted and with one consent "got up and got," and El Dorado City was entirely abandoned.

But though El Dorado City came to naught there was soon to rise from its ashes, Phoenix-like, a city of much more pretensions and one that came to stay. The Ute pass was then regarded as the only practicable route into the mountains, and a number of persons residing at Auraria (West Denver) decided that it might be a good speculation to found a town at the entrance to the pass. So in August, 1859, a company was formed for this purpose, prominent among whom were Lewis Tappan, Anthony Bott, George A. Bute, Richard Whitsitt, S. W. Wagoner, the second probate judge of the territory, and Albert N. Richardson, the famous author of "Beyond the Mississippi."

This company formed itself into an association called the "El Paso Claim Club," which performed the functions of a land office, such as the registration of claims and settlement of all disputes regarding land. The company claimed twelve hundred and eighty acres of land for the site of their town, which they named Colorado City. Colonel Sellers in his wildest dreams of making a metropolitan city out of Stone's Landing never had higher hopes or expected more than did the founders of Colorado City. The following are a few extracts from a long letter written by Professor Goldrick to the Missouri Democrat—now the St. Louis Globe-Democrat—published in the issue of Tuesday morning, March 20, 1860. The letter is dated "Colorado City, Foot of Pike's Peak, El Paso county, Jefferson Territory, March 1, 1860:"

COLORADO CITY A GREAT PROMINENT POINT.

This is destined to be second to no other city in the great territory of Jefferson. Good city property here I consider as valuable almost as in Denver City—corner lots here on Broadway street are worth from $500 to $2000. It is situated at the great natural opening or 'Yute' pass from the plains to the parks, and all other points of the gold regions west to Utah. The new free road lately completed to the Park, Blue and Snowy range diggings is the choicest, the finest, the most level and the best constructed for horse, carriage or heavy wagon travel that there is in the country. * * * The beautiful Fountaine qui Bouille river runs from the side of the great peak, three or five miles beyond, down through the city and affords all the facilities for water power, and is the best and coolest water for city use, possibly, being cool enough in summer without any ice whatever. The city contains some twelve hundred acres, and is improving as rapidly as any city in the west. * * * There are now some two hundred and forty-five, handsome looking houses erected, and hundreds more in progress and contemplation. Some very large three-story stone houses and some very handsome gothic offices and dwellings are completing.

The beautiful red rock quarries and cliffs, within a mile of the city, and also the ridges of beautiful white and brown sandstone, and limestone quarries surrounding, will furnish the greatest and cheapest opportunities for putting up the finest stores and warehouses, and the handsomest residences this side of Fifth avenue, New York city. * * * The main streets or avenues are very finely laid out, extending over a mile east and west, Colorado avenue and Washington avenue, being, as yet, the most noted and most thickly built upon. The lay and the lots of these avenues at once suggest a metropolitan comparison, and an admirable adaptation for street railroads, and such other civilization as is obtainable in the far east. Several stores, saloons, livery stables, etc., are established here. A large Catholic church or cathedral is contemplated by parties from your city, we believe. Also Methodist and Congregational churches, school houses, theatre and concert halls.

Thus began the actual life of Colorado City and it seemed for a while that the expectations of its founders might in a measure at least be realized for the fame of the Tarryall diggings, or the Pound diggings, as they were called, spread far and wide and thousands of people flocked into the parks and mountains and Colorado City was the headquarters for all supplies. During the winter of '59-'60 there were upward of a hundred log cabins erected, and during the year 1860 the town perhaps reached the highest point of prosperity. But when the war broke out there was so much fighting along the eastern line of the route that travel was diverted from the Arkansas valley. Then it was discovered to be practicable to get into the South park mines from Denver with teams without taking the roundabout way of the Ute pass, and for the good reason that there was nothing to do to keep the many people busy who had flocked into the place, its "boom" which had started out with such a flourish flickered and all but died out. The most of the people left, and the log houses which they had occupied were either moved out onto ranches or cut up into fire wood. The glory of the place had departed and for more than twenty years it has slumbered in a Rip Van Winkle-like sleep, not in the least disturbed by the bustle of its sister cities in the county which have grown up beside it. But there have been those who have clung to the place, and hoped and prayed, when hope and prayer almost seemed a mockery, that some good magician would some day touch it with his magic wand and arouse it into life. And this faith seems likely to soon have its reward, for if the business activity evinced by Colorado City since the new railroad began building is continued, the big sisters who have grown up and who in the insolence of their pride nicknamed her "Old Town," will have to bestir themselves or she will yet lead them all.

In 1861 an act was passed organizing the territory of Colorado, and forming it out of parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The first legislature met in Denver and decided to locate the capital at Colorado City. In 1862 the legislature met there, but by an unfortunate division among the members from the southern part of the territory, while the members from the northern part voted together, it was decided to move the capital to Denver.

Perhaps the crowning feature of Colorado City in the days of her prosperity was its newspaper. It was called the "Colorado City Journal," and was a weekly, six-column paper, printed at home, and its editor was no less a person than Hon. Benjamin F. Crowell, so well known to most of the readers of the GAZETTE. The paper was run for about a year, and, like most such institutions "established to fill a long felt want," failed to pay for itself.

We have seen how the old town started, why it came into existence at all; we have seen the causes which led to its early decline, and now perhaps one of the many stories which the old-timers love to tell of early days may serve to illustrate not only the character of the people, but the many strange scenes in which they were often called to enact a part.

There had been a good deal of horse stealing going on throughout the country, and it was resolved that the first horse thief caught should be made an example of. So a trap was set in the suburbs one night by picketing a horse and putting a sentry in the house near by, but the man fell asleep and a Mexican came along and got the animal. But just as the fellow got the horse the owner, who was not far away, awoke and rushed out and captured both him and the horse. The poor Mexican was taken to an empty house in the town, a rope was put around his neck and he was drawn up so that he stood on his tiptoes and there he was left until morning. The next day, which was set for his trial, was Sunday, and the morning broke bright and beautiful. While the story of the trial and execution are rather laughable, it was a most serious affair at the time—especially to the Mexican—and a most solemn one to all present. A crowd of perhaps three hundred had collected. A judge was selected and he chose two associate justices; a sheriff was appointed and counsel to represent both the prisoner and the people selected, and the crowd was to be the jury. The evidence was sifted thoroughly. The Mexican—who was a pretty sharp fellow—trumped up a lot of evidence to show previous good character, etc., but it was evident from the first that he would be convicted.

After the evidence was all in the chief justice arose and announced that all those who believed the prisoner guilty might take the right hand side of the street and all of a contrary opinion should take the left, and that if a verdict for conviction was found the sentence would be death. A couple of fellows who had stayed all through the trial started off down the street, but the judge drew his revolver and exclaimed: "Stop! Every one who has heard this trial must vote and take his share of the responsibility, and I will shoot the first one that refuses." The two men came back and walked over to the side of the road which indicated death, and were immediately followed by the entire three hundred.

Now religious privileges were very rare in those days and the people when they had a chance were usually very attentive, and it happened that the Rev. William Howbert, a Methodist minister, and the father of ex-Senator Howbert of this city, was coming along. Seeing the crowd collected he stopped to inquire what the trouble was and learning the cause he requested that the execution be postponed as he would like to preach a sermon to them before they did anything that they might regret. They replied that they would be dashed if they would, they had this business on hand and intended to carry it out, but that if he would wait with his sermon they would all return and listen later.

The prisoner was taken to the Red cañon, just south of the town, a board was nailed to a tree and a grave dug. Then the victim was placed on the board with one end of a lariat—borrowed from one of the ranchmen present—around his neck and the other around the limb of a tree. The sheriff got up to make a speech to the people and he no doubt intended to say something grand and impressive that would be fitting the solemn occasion, so he commenced: "Ladies and gentlemen!"—there was not a woman within a hundred miles. After this eloquent burst words failed him and to hide his confusion he kicked the board loose and the poor Mexican was launched into eternity. After he was pronounced dead one of the men reached up to cut the lariat but the ranchman who owned it cried out, "Hold on, that's mine and I don't want it cut."

Mexicans were cheap enough but a rope was a rope in those days. The Mexican was placed in his grave, which was a little too short and had to be scooped out of the gravel so that it looked something like a well, the people returned very quietly to town and wended their way to the church where they listened to the good man discourse of peace, love and forgiveness.

Like in most new settlements on the frontier, there were several executions for horse-stealing. While we are not prepared to defend "Judge Lynch" or executions of this class for any cause whatever, still we can easily see how on the frontier horse stealing could become even a greater crime than an actual attack on a man's life. A traveler out on the prairie, miles from any settlement, who has his horse stolen is attacked by an enemy from which he cannot defend himself. He is left at the mercy of every foe, both human and beast, and perhaps starvation, and those, who know the horror of being left thus and will condemn a fellow mortal to such a fate, are hardly worthy to live.

They were a sturdy race, these hardy pioneers, as it was necessary they should be; and they builded, too, better than they knew. Perhaps the motive of most of them in coming here was not the disinterested one of opening up a path to civilization, and perhaps some of them had less nobler reasons than that of gain, but they had bold hearts and physical courage and that we can all admire.

Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, February 19.—Several bills were read in the house today and referred:

S. B 43, by Kinkall, entitled conveyances, received its third reading and final passage, Mr. Griswold only voting negatively.

H. B 153, by Crawford, protection to game; received its third reading and final passage, Messrs. Griswold, Bisinger and Hicks voting negatively.

H. B 373, by Sutherland, condemnation of lands, etc., in cities of the first and second class, received its third reading and final passage, the vote being unanimous.

The remainder of the day in the house was occupied in the discussion of bills on second reading.

Business in the senate today was simply routine and nothing of importance was transacted.

Fire Among Cotton Bales.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The fire at the American cotton docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, which was caused by lightning, and which broke out early last evening, is still burning briskly, although fully under control of the firemen. Shortly after one this morning the fire spread to the adjoining warehouse, No. 61, which was entirely destroyed, together with contents. No. 11 tumbled over. Two employes, Thos. Garrigan and James Conroy, who were on the walls of the building, were buried beneath the ruins. On being extricated both were found to be seriously injured. Two thousand bales of cotton has been destroyed. The loss on buildings and cotton will reach over $900,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Eastern Weather.

NEW YORK, February 18.—A severe rain storm prevailed here today, increasing in severity toward night. At 5 o'clock this evening it was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. One of the bolts struck a large four story building on the American cotton docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, setting fire to a number of cotton bales on the top floor. The burning buildings contained about 10,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at $350,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Some Memorable Words of the Patriot Recalled

By a Dinner Given to Commemorate his Birthday.

Later Judgment on Lincoln's Services and Addresses.

A week ago last night the new republican club of New York gave a public dinner in memory of Lincoln's birthday. Senator J. R. Hawley replied to the toast to the memory of Lincoln. The most effective part of his eloquent address was that in which he quoted many of the sayings of Lincoln. These quotations suggest the making of others which, if familiar to some of our readers, will be read again with interest and, if not familiar, to others, will be read with pleasure and profit. There is no difference of opinion now in the estimate of the man and his services. Nor is there any question now concerning the quality and value of his public utterances. In war time Phillips, Sumner and Everett were considered our greatest orators. But, as years have gone by, the general estimate of his countrymen has placed the war addresses and speeches of Lincoln far above them all for their sagacious judgment, touching pathos, beautiful, if unstudied, diction and moral elevation. It was given to two men, in Lincoln's life, to understand and appreciate him as we do now. One was our seer and the other our greatest critic. The judgment of the former in his remarks at the funeral services held in Concord in April, 1865, and of the latter in his article of the North American Review favoring the re-election of Lincoln in 1864, are not the least evidence of the right of Emerson to be regarded as the clearest discerner of truth, and Lowell as the best balanced and most discriminating critic of our day. Emerson in his address said:

"I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years, like Æsop or Pilpay or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs. But the weight and penetration of many passages in his letters, messages and speeches, hidden now by the very closeness of their application to the moment are destined hereafter to wide fame. What pregnant definitions; what unerring common sense; what foresight; and on great occasion what lofty, and more than national, humane tone! His brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be surpassed by words on any recorded occasion. This, and one other American speech, that of John Brown to the court that tried him, and a part of Kossuth's speech at Birmingham, can only be compared with each other, and with no fourth."

Mr. Lowell in the article we have mentioned above gives the most elaborate and just estimate of Lincoln yet written. A single quotation cannot do justice to his views. But we give a short portion of his concluding paragraph:

"Mr. Lincoln has never studied Quintilian; but he has in the earnest simplicity and unaffected Americanism of his own character, one art of oratory worth all the rest. * * * Homely, dispassionate, showing all the rough-edged process of his thought as it goes along, yet arriving at his conclusions with an honest kind of every-day logic, he is so eminently our representative man, that, when he speaks, it seems as if the people were listening to their own thinking aloud. The dignity of his thought owes nothing to ceremonial garb of words, but to the manly movement that comes of settled purpose and an energy of reason that knows not what rhetoric means."

His first great speech that gave him a national reputation was delivered before the republican state convention of Illinois in 1858, when he was nominated to run against Douglas for the United States senate. This speech contained the famous sentence, "I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free"; also his stating "squatter sovereignty" or "sacred right of self government" as amounting to this, "that if any man choose to enslave another, no third man shall be allowed to object." This speech has one of the best specimens of his homely convincing logic in his review of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision, but the argument is too long to quote here.

His first inaugural address of 1861 is one of his most conservative utterances, in which he so clearly outlines a policy of peace that no state that wished to remain in the union could have any excuse for going out. Read in the light of the passions already stirred, and the acts of secession already passed, it is phenomenal for its sober, quiet, honest appeal for union. It closes with these memorable words:

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in this dispute there is still no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty. In your hands, my fellow countrymen, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

On the 19th of November, 1863, there was the dedication of a monument to the memory of the dead at Gettysburg. Edward Everett delivered a finished oration and Lincoln followed with a few remarks. When Lincoln closed, Everett stepped up to him and said prophetically you will be remembered as the orator of this occasion. The saying of Emerson above that it could be compared to two others but to no third will be remembered. The speech was as follows:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The second inaugural address on March 4th, 1865, was his briefest state document of importance. But it is the rise to his best sustained flight of eloquence. The two closing paragraphs were as follows:

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of conflict might cease when, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves with all nations.

Had we room, we should have given more of these addresses. But they are enough to illustrate what has been said in the beginning of this article.

VISITING TRADESMEN.

The Santa Fe Board of Trade Entertained in this City.

Yesterday morning a little before 12 o'clock a special train having on board the Santa Fe board of trade excursion arrived at the depot in this city. The train followed right behind the Salt Lake express which was an hour late caused by the work of placing the wrecked engine on the track two miles above the depot. The excursion train was in charge of Mr. Charles S. Lee of the general passenger agent's office at Denver and Conductor O'Shea.

The visitors were met at the depot by First Vice-President of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade Reuben Berrey, Acting Mayor J. W. Stillman, Alderman W. F. Wilder and Messrs. A. L. Lawton, M. Kennedy, T. A. McMorris, D. C. Dudley, B. P. Taylor and others. Carriages were in waiting for the visitors and they were at once driven around the city. All expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with the handsome private residences and the appearance of the business portion of the city. They were particularly pleased with the broad streets and the public buildings and improvements.

After their drive the party repaired to The Antlers where dinner was served through the hospitality of the local board. The menu was up to the usual standard of those furnished by Messrs. Monroe & Kittredge to their guests and was as follows:

New York oysters.
Consomme, Maced doe
Mock turtle, au quenelles.
Boiled salmon ..., sauce Hollandaise.
Potatoes croquettes.
Roast turkey, cranberry sauce.
Mashed potatoes.
Tenderloin of beef.
Chicken patties, a la Reine.
Currant wine, cream sauce.
Roast rib of beef.
Boiled potatoes. Boiled rice.
Roast quail on toast.
Celery. Olives
English plum pudding, hard and brandy sauce.
Vanilla custard pie. Assorted cake.
Ice cream au biscuit.
Edam and cream cheese. Bent's crackers.
Nuts. Fruits. Raisins.
Tea. Coffee.

In addition to this bill of fare each table was supplied with Manitou water, which the guests greatly enjoyed.

Before the party left the dining room President E. L. Bartlett of the Santa Fe board called the company to order and in a few well chosen words proposed a toast to the health, wealth and future prosperity of the Colorado Springs board of trade, which sentiment was heartily applauded. Mr. A. L. Lawton in a few words replied on behalf of the board, as did also Mr. Berrey, who expressed the pleasure which the local organization had in extending the hospitality of the day. Mr. Bartlett next introduced Mr. Arthur Boyle of Santa Fe, who gave expression to the feeling of pleasure which the party had experienced throughout their visit. He stated that he voiced the general wish that the interests of Santa Fe, Pueblo, Denver and Colorado Springs might be more closely allied. He congratulated the company on the fact that nearly every one present was interested or had been engaged in the building up of the new west. He closed by a pleasant reference to the hospitable manner in which they had been entertained by the Colorado Springs board. Alderman W. F. Wilder, in behalf of the city, welcomed the party and uttered the hope that the present visit might result very profitably to all concerned.

This finished the speech making and after an hour spent in social intercourse the company proceeded to the depot and left on their homeward journey at three o'clock. General regret was manifested over the disagreeable weather, as the mountains were entirely hidden from view by the clouds and the air was quite raw and chilly. The party all expressed themselves in the highest terms in regard to the pleasant reception which had been accorded them by the organization of this city.

The following is a complete list of the members of the party as taken from the Denver News, all of whom were in this city yesterday. The members are all of Santa Fe except when otherwise stated and the respective branches of business in which they are engaged is also given:

General E. L. Bartlett and wife, president board of trade and adjutant general of the territory.

The Hon. Solomon Spiegelberg, the pioneer merchant of Santa Fe, having begun business there in '57.

Mr. I. M. Bond, member of the Albuquerque press.

Colonel C. H. Irvin and daughter. The colonel is the original projector of the new road and chief engineer.

Mr. F. G. Nelson, auditor Texas, Santa Fe and Northern.

Mr. H. B. Cartwright, grocer.

Mr. E. N. Beaser and wife, grocer.

Mr. J. K. Livingston and wife, manager of the New Mexican Town Improvement company.

Captain J. B. Hudson and daughter, jeweler.

Mr. F. B. Manchester, agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

Mr. W. A. Conant and daughter. Mr. Conant is the man who won undying fame by digging up the stone man, the "Solid Muldoon."

Mr. C. V. Cross of the New Mexican.

Mr. J. G. Schumann, boots and shoes.

Mr. D. H. Harroun and wife, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Mr. Dan Warren, New Mexico agent for the Stoaby-Estabrook Mercantile company, of Denver.

Mr. S. W. Bear, of Santa Fe Transfer company.

Mr. W. G. Simmons, wife and daughter, cashier of the Second National bank.

Mr. W. B. Sloan and wife, real estate.

Mr. C. W. Bishop, merchant.

Hon. Frank A. Manzanares, of Las Vegas, ex delegate in congress from New Mexico.

Mr. A. Staab, wife and daughter, wholesale general merchandise, established in 1855.

Mr. R. Harvey, cattle.

Hon. Pedro Delgado, probate judge and real estate owner.

General Walter V. Hoyt and wife, assistant engineer of Texas, Santa Fe and Northern railroad.

Mr. L. C. Tetard, Las Vegas, with the great forwarding firm of Brown & Manzanares, which has large houses in Las Vegas, Socorro and Deming.

Mr. W. G. Walz and wife, El Paso, Texas, music dealers.

Mr. J. H. Gerdes and wife, furnishing goods.

Mr. B. A. Varden, mining engineer.

Mr. L. A. Hughes, wool and hides.

Mr. C. H. Fisher, clerk of the house of representatives.

Mr. N. M. Nordfeet, United States land office.

Mr. S. Spitz and wife, the original filagree jewelry manufacturer, having learned the art of the Mexicans years ago.

The Rev. E. M. Meany, rector of the Episcopal church.

Mr. A. J. Wolf, manager, Ortiz land grant.

Mr. Arthur Griffin.

Mr. J. L. Currier, cattle.

Mr. C. F. A. Fisher and sister, manager Fisher Brewing company.

Mr. P. F. Harlow and wife, Harlow hotel.

Mr. S. T. Reed and daughter, mining operator.

Mr. A. Gerdorf and wife, Taos, N. M., merchant and miller.

Mr. E. Grunsfeld, dry goods.

Mr. Abe Gold and wife, general merchandise.

Mr. Frank Chavez, sheriff.

Mr. Thomas Moore and daughter, lapidary.

Mr. J. Weltmer, stationer.

Mr. W. Bolander, harness.

Mr. F. Schnepple, baker.

Mr. William M. Berger and daughter, real estate and insurance.

Mr. W. Mallard, cattle grower.

Mr. C. F. Meyer, cattle grower.

Mesdames Hartman, Sloan, Dalrow, Toof, Griffin, Fisher, Hodder, Warner, Schormoller, Breeden, and Misses Gray, Taylor, Hubbert, Koch, Patterson, Mack, Fisher, Day, Hodder, and Miss Julian, daughter of General Julian, formerly of Indiana.

C. M. Creamer, wholesale and retail drugs.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The presiding officer presented several petitions from Ohio posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the passage of the invalid pension bill over the president's veto. Laid on the table.

Beck said that for years he had been presenting petitions for repeal of the navigation laws, in the hope that Americans might be able to own steamship lines on the ocean. He had now prepared a memorial on the same subject, signed by himself, and which he asked to have referred to the committee on commerce, before which committee he would be asked to be heard. As a basis to show the importance of the matter he had also referred with his memorial to an extract from a late speech of Count von Moltke before the German reichstag to show that war is inevitable; also a newspaper extract in regard to the action of England toward her steamship lines. Referred to the committee on commerce.

A resolution heretofore offered by Call for a meeting of the senate at 11 a. m. and adjournment at 6 p. m. (with an hour's recess) was taken up and referred to the committee on appropriations, Beck stating that business would be much more facilitated by giving the committee the time up to noon. He also stated that the committee on appropriations had now before it the legislative bill, the naval bill, the deficiency bill and other important matters, and that the finance committee had before it half a dozen important matters, and the extension of hours in the senate was simply calling off committee work.

In the senate, Jones, of the conference committee on the bill to retire trade dollars made a report and stated the points of it.

After a lengthy debate the report was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 5. The nays were: Frye, George, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill and Sherman.

The bill now goes to the president.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Matson of Indiana, from the committee of invalid pensions, reported the dependent pension bill with the president's veto message thereon. He asked that the report be printed in the Record and gave notice that he would call the bill up for action Thursday next.

Breckenridge of Arkansas objected to the report being printed in the Record, and thereupon Burrows of Michigan demanded that it be read.

The speaker decided that the report must be read, and the clerk proceeded to read it.

Breckenridge then rose to withdraw his objection, and was met with loud cries for "Regular order" from the republican side. Breckenridge finally was heard to withdraw his objection, but it was immediately renewed upon the republican side, and the reading was continued.

In the house the speaker announced the appointment of Hemphill of South Carolina as a conferee on the trade dollar bill in place of Scott of Pennsylvania, who is absent from the city.

Baker of New York called up as a privileged matter the resolution offered by him yesterday, fixing a day for consideration of the territorial admission bills, and under the operation of the rules it was referred to the committee on rules.

Lanham of Texas presented a conference report upon the trade dollar bill and it was agreed to without debate or division.

The house then went into committee of the whole for consideration of senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On motion of McComas of Maryland the senate amendment was concurred in appropriating $25,000 for education of children in Alaska.

Butterworth of Ohio moved to concur in the senate amendment directing the secretary of war to make inquiry as to the number of union soldiers buried in the southern cemeteries with confederates, and whether their resting places are defaced and dishonored.

On motion of Randall the senate amendment was concurred in for the purpose of enabling the committee of conference to frame the measure in accordance with the views of both sides of the house.

Pending further action on the senate amendments the committee rose and the house adjourned.

A Peace Officer on a Tear.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Officer John McIntyre, 21st district, came to the station house this afternoon, mad with drink. On entering the roll room he made a dash for the pistol rack, and before any one could get to him he seized a pistol and began firing at the occupants. There was a general scurry for the doors, and in a few seconds he was left in full possession. Lieut. Lyons, who was in his private office at the time, heard the firing, and ascertaining the cause from the officers who had made the hurried exit, attempted to enter the roll room and capture McIntyre. Directly he opened the door, however, McIntyre recommenced firing and the lieutenant was forced to retire. Then finding it would be impossible to reach him without first making him powerless, Lieutenant Lyons took his own revolver and stealthily opened the door wide enough to admit of his getting good aim brought the madman down with a shot. A patrol was immediately summoned, when it was found that McIntyre was helplessly wounded, and he was taken to the German hospital. It is thought that he is seriously wounded.

Heating Cars by Steam.

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company has equipped two passenger trains between Chicago and Milwaukee with apparatus for heating by steam from the locomotives. The equipment has so far proved successful, but it has not yet had the test of severe weather. The company is also building an iron heating car to carry a boiler for generating steam for heating the train and to run next to the engine.

WANTED.

WANTED—A loan of $1500 by a reliable party in the town of ... Will take 1 1/2 or two years or longer at 12 per cent. Ample security. John Potter, ... b 19 2t

WANTED—A man thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses and with ... Inquire at this office. b 15 tf

WANTED—To rent, in Colorado Springs, a house suitable for first class boarding house, either furnished or unfurnished, or would rent three or four rooms with conveniences for keeping boarders. References furnished if desired. Address J. H., this office. b 11 4

WANTED—A young man thoroughly competent to take charge ... Address ... Colorado Springs, P. O. b 17 tf

WANTED—A clerk; one who has had some experience in retail ... store preferred. Address this office. b 17 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Baled ... alfalfa ... delivered ... b 17 tf

FOR SALE—Three first class ... Apply 2 doors west of the brick school house, Colorado City, Colo. b 17 tf

FOR SALE—Nice ... Call at ... b 17 tf

FOR SALE—Well improved farm of ... acres, situated 22 miles south of Colorado Springs, ... This is a rare bargain ... Address D. E. F., ... b 28 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Cottage of four rooms on Nevada avenue, furnished or unfurnished. ... b 21 tf

FOR RENT—Well furnished, upstairs rooms; south aspect; 721 North Tejon st. ...

FOR RENT—... square and upright piano at James Duncan's. b 21 3

FOR RENT—... upright piano and sewing machine. ... Music store. ...

WALL PAPER.
—ALL—
NEW STOCK AND NEW STYLES
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Brushes
AT A. BROWN'S,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
12 tf

The Broadmoor Dairy Co.,
Fresh Milk, Cream and Butter, Daily.
Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention. 11 tf

ESTABLISHED 1873.
El Paso County BANK.
CAPITAL PAID IN - - - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - - - 20,000
Transacts a General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. R. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.
MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.
W. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. R. Barlow

W. H. D. MERRILL.
18 Pike's Peak Avenue.
Practical Plumber and Contractor for Steam Heating. First class work solicited and guaranteed. Telephone No. 68. 12 25 1y

FENCING TAUGHT,
BY
Professor G. A. Sawdy,
For full information inquire of F. A. Edwards at Brunswick Billiard Hall.

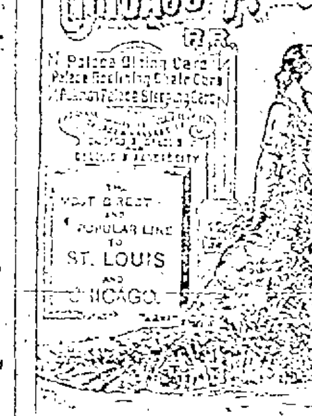
Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Town and Improvement company at the office of A. L. Lawton, in Colorado Springs, Colo., on Wednesday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1887, for the purpose of electing officers for the year and transacting any other business coming before the meeting.
b 2 td. W. J. ATWOOD, Secretary.

FOR SALE!
The property known as SUNNY SIDE COTTAGES, and Furniture, on Cañon avenue opposite Bath House.
Also the property known as BROOKSIDE, a well known resort at the mouth of Engelmann's Cañon on Ruxton Avenue leading from the Soda to the Iron Springs.
Both of these properties are located at Manitou, Colorado, and are among the choice locations of that place. They are offered cheap and on reasonable terms.
Also improved and unimproved residence and business property in Colorado Springs and Colorado City.
APPLY TO
A. L. LAWTON, Real Estate Agent,
Pike's Peak Avenue. b 19 tf

A. D. CRAIGUE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERIES!
TEJON STREET,
Two Doors above the Opera House. b 6 tf

THE POPULAR RAILWAY
OF THE CENTRAL STATES.

ONLY LINE
Reaching by direct routes all the following large cities:
ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CHICAGO, FORT WAYNE, DETROIT, LAFAYETTE, TOLEDO, SPRINGFIELD, HANNIBAL, QUINCY, KEOKUK, PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ST. JOSEPH, OMAHA, DES MOINES, OTTUMWA;
Penetrating the Principal Points of the Six Great States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, with Direct Lines or Close Connections to other cities not mentioned above.
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR LINES
Between St. Louis, New York and Boston, via Niagara Falls; Chicago and New York, via Detroit and Niagara Falls; St. Louis and St. Paul and Minneapolis; St. Louis and Chicago; St. Louis and Kansas City; St. Louis and St. Joseph; St. Louis and Council Bluffs and Omaha; St. Louis and Des Moines; St. Louis and Toledo; St. Louis and Detroit; Chicago and Kansas City; Kansas City and Des Moines; Detroit and Indianapolis.
THE BEST ROUTE
Via Detroit or Toledo, to all parts of the EAST; via Detroit, Chicago, Ottumwa or Des Moines, to all parts of the NORTH; via Indianapolis, St. Louis or Kansas City, to all parts of the SOUTH; via Kansas City, St. Joseph or Omaha, to all parts of the WEST.
NO LINE CAN EQUAL THE CAR SERVICE OF THE
GREAT WABASH ROUTE
It includes Handsome New Coaches, Luxurious Pullman Reclining Chair Cars, the Best Equipped Dining Cars on the Continent, the latest and most ... of Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, the Splendid ... Mann Boudoir Cars and Palace Woodruff Sleeping Cars.
EVERYONE WHO TRAVELS should determine before starting to make a portion of his journey, or all, if possible, over the WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY. Any Coupon Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada will sell you tickets via the WABASH and give all desired information. For Maps, Time Tables, etc., write to
F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.
C. H. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent. Denver Colo.



No Change of Cars OF ANY CLASS BETWEEN KANSAS CITY & CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & ST. LOUIS, AND ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.
Union Depots in EAST ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and CHICAGO.
NO OTHER LINE RUNS
PALACE DINING CARS,
To or from KANSAS CITY. Meals equal to those served in any First-Class Hotel, only 75 cents.
PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS
The finest in the world, are run in all Through Trains, Day and Night, without change, and FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
The finest, best and safest in use anywhere.
Ask the Ticket Agent for tickets via the
"CHICAGO & ALTON R. R."
For Maps, Time Tables, and all information, address
FRANK C. HIGH,
[illegible]

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.
F. E. Robinson. 814 1y

GOOD BOOK
FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS:
Colorado for Invalids,
Price 25c. For sale by
Consolidated Stationery Co

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

DAILY GAZETTE

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 20 1887

TIME TABLE

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

No. 1 Fast Express for Ouray and Salt Lake City leaves Colorado Springs at 10.45 a. m. arrives Pueblo 11.45 a. m.

No. 3 Leadville Durango and Pacific Express leaves Colorado Springs 1.30 p. m. arrives Pueblo 2.30 p. m.

No. 5 Kansas City and Pueblo Express leaves Colorado Springs 4.50 p. m. arrives Pueblo 5.50 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH

No. 2 Leadville Glenwood and Ouray Express leaves Pueblo at 10.05 a. m. arrives Colorado Springs 11.05 a. m.

No. 4 Kansas City and Pueblo Express leaves Pueblo at 1.00 p. m. arrives Colorado Springs 2.00 p. m.

No. 6 Atlantic Express from the Gulf to Salt Lake City and Ogden leaves Pueblo at 8.00 p. m. arrives Colorado Springs 9.00 p. m.

Colorado Springs and Manitou Railway

WESTWARD		EASTWARD	
No. 7 Leaves	10.00 a. m.	No. 8 Arrives	10.05 a. m.
No. 9 "	3.45 p. m.	No. 10 "	3.50 p. m.
No. 11 "	6.00 p. m.	No. 12 "	6.05 p. m.

The Cliff House Running through to Leadville Pullman Parlor Cars attached to night trains. Horses, vehicles and saddle horses for hire at the depot. Hotel accommodations at the Cliff House. Over all a comfortable daylight train through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon. For further information address

J. M. BILLSON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES		ARRIVES	
For Pueblo	1.30 a. m.	From Pueblo	8.30 a. m.
Denver	3.30 p. m.	From Denver	11.30 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from 7 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 11 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPARTS	
Via D. & R. G.	11.55 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
"		7.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	1.10 p. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		1.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	7.50 a. m.	5.40 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH	ARRIVES	
Via D. & R. G.	9.00 a. m.	
"	11.00 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.	11 a. m.	1.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	9.35 a. m.	
"	10.20 a. m.	
Via D. & N. O.		5.10 p. m.
		5.40 p. m.

	ARRIVES	DEPARTS
Colorado City	9.00 a. m.	9.05 a. m.
Manitou	9.15 a. m.	9.20 a. m.
	4.15 p. m.	4.20 p. m.

Mail for Beaver and Hartsel leaves Sunday at 2.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 5.00 p. m. Mail for Buckskin Joe, Nantero and Alma leaves at 2.00 p. m. and arrives Sunday at 3 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room.

COL. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

Lotta in Mignon at the opera house tomorrow evening.

The police magistrate fined Jerome Smith $5 and costs for assault and battery yesterday.

Superintendent Anson Carter of the Denver public schools, registered at the Antlers yesterday.

Dr. J. C. Grandin and Mr. O. L. Godfrey went to Denver on the Rhode Island yesterday morning.

There will be the usual services at the Presbyterian church today, with preaching by the Rev. J. S. Black.

Lotta will appear tomorrow evening before one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled in the opera house.

Rev. David H. Moore, D. D., of Denver will preach at the First Methodist church today both morning and evening.

County Clerk E. J. Eaton has issued a marriage license to Mr. J. H. S. Carey and Miss Mary E. Yaney, both of this city.

We call attention to the card of the Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium, which appears in this issue.

His excellency Governor Alva Adams passed through the city yesterday morning on the Salt Lake express on his way to Pueblo.

Mr. Jacob Hecker has been appointed agent for the Rocky Mountain Brewery company for Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.

Rev. L. H. Norton, pastor of the Christian church, and Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, pastor of the Congregational church, will exchange pulpits this morning.

Police Magistrate Snider fined J. W. Chisholm, colored, $5 and costs for assaulting his wife. Chisholm failing to bring up the money to pay his fine was committed to jail.

At the Congregational church Rev. L. H. Norton, pastor of the Christian church, will preach this morning. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Gregg, will preach in the evening.

The third lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. Jas. B. Gregg at the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. His subject is "Pi Markoff." The remaining lectures will be delivered by other gentlemen of city. Tickets, 25 cents.

Bishop Warren of Denver will deliver his great lecture on "The Power of the Sunbeam" in this city, Tuesday evening, March first. The place has not been decided upon as yet, but due notice will be given as to where the lecture will take place.

As a party from Colorado Springs were returning from the ball of the W. A. B. H. Hose and Hook and Ladder company at Manitou on Friday evening the team which they were driving took fright and upset the hack in which they were seated. Several of the party sustained serious bruises but none were dangerously injured.

The force of men who have been engaged in removing the two wrecks on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad above the city which were caused by the high wind on Thursday morning, completed their labors yesterday morning. Several hours of hard work was necessary before the passenger engine could be placed on the track.

At the Baptist church the usual services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sermon in the morning by Rev. G. F. Merritt, topic "Burning but not Consumed." In the evening the pastor will preach upon "Christianity and Business." This sermon, prepared with the aid of many business men, will present their answers to questions of importance bearing upon the subject. The public is cordially invited to be present.

Mr. F. P. Moen, of Hosted, favors us with the following weather record for the week ending February 16th. Highest temperature 69° on the 16th, lowest temperature 4° on the 12th. Highest daily mean temperature 41° on the 16th, lowest daily mean temperature 15° on the 12th. Weekly mean temperature [illegible]. The prevailing direction of the wind was the [illegible] and 15th. Cloudiest days 14th and 15th. Clearest days 12th and 13th.

Mr. F. J. Frequier at No. 10 Huerfano street has just received from Chicago a fine lot of the latest patterns. He will put in an entire new line of fancy ready made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc. Manitou is the place to get a bargain. Mr. Frequier will be found at the Barker House Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The [illegible] will be issued on eight page paper each week. The first issue of which will appear this week. The paper will be [illegible] and will be devoted to the interests of all the people of this city.

The Artists Actual: J. F. Cook, Louisville; H. L. Hall, Denver; J. D. Wells, Burlington; S. Hill, G. A. Wilcox, wife and child, Iowa; R. Iowa; H. S. Pitts, New York; G. F. Ives, Chicago; C. C. Hill, Wichita; F. A. Reynolds, A. Sampford, Auto; Geo. A. C. Gold, Denver; Art in Big Sun, Santa Fe; H. S. Buckwalter, city.

Grand View Arrivals: S. B. Moses and wife, New York city; R. G. Humphrey, Maria, Illinois, city; A. B. Williams, Manitou; Dr. W. K. Stone, Mr. A. B. Hubbard, city; Jay Reynolds, Pueblo; J. F. Schram, Akron, Ohio; H. S. [illegible] and child, Miss S. Pope, Davenport, Iowa; E. I. Harris, Manitou; Tom Jackson, city; J. K. Cook, Leadville; [illegible], Chicago; W. Shrump, Denver; E. F. Stickney, Boston.

The great Double Boston Uncle Tom's Cabin company will appear at the opera house a week from tomorrow evening with twenty-five people on the stage, eight colored plantation singers, two Marks the lawyers, two imported Irish trick dogs and six trained bloodhounds. Several new interesting features will be introduced in the presentation in the way of special scenery, transformation, [illegible] jubilee festivals, etc.

Hon. William B. Hayford of Bangor, Maine, a brother of Mrs. George N. Marden of this city, died very suddenly in that city on the 8th inst. He was a man of extensive business ability and at the time of his death was associated with ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin in some of the transactions of the Maine Central railway. He was also president of the Green Mountain railway and of the Bangor City Savings bank. The Bangor Weekly Commercial in speaking of his death says: "He was prompt in making of his decisions, prompt in all matters requiring attention, shrewd and sagacious and added to all his kindness of heart the world's dear delight, deeply and widely felt and this will not be by near quickly healed."

Wool Market.

The Chicago Wool Journal in its issue of the 15th inst. contains the following statement of the condition of the Chicago wool market up to that date:

The receipts for the past week have been 3,[illegible] lbs, against 1,858,[illegible] lbs for the previous week and 3,[illegible] lbs for the corresponding week of last year. The shipments have been 817,[illegible] lbs against 645,[illegible] lbs for the previous week and 20[illegible] for the corresponding week of last year.

The receipts since January 1st have been 8,[illegible] lbs against 1,[illegible] lbs at the corresponding date of 1886. The shipments for corresponding time were 1,857,[illegible] lbs against 1,[illegible] lbs.

We have had a dull market with less doing than for the two previous weeks. Buyers have still been disposed to demand the same concessions in prices which they secured last week, but sellers have been firmer and have held more steadily to the prices ruling a month ago.

The following are the ruling prices for a few standard wools:

	Average	Choice
Fine unwashed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coarse "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARRIED

[illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Good workmen and best materials. [illegible]

For a fine [illegible] from the men who [illegible] Chicago Bakery. The [illegible] of the Chicago Bakery. [illegible] with the [illegible] year will find us [illegible] and to very [illegible] Our [illegible] will be [illegible] the year [illegible] at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. Our new [illegible] will be [illegible] demand [illegible] by the trade. [illegible] Wholesale prices [illegible] Chicago.

The following are the ruling prices for a few standard wools:

	Average	Choice
Fine unwashed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coarse "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARRIED

[illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

Good workmen and best materials. [illegible]

For a fine [illegible] from the men who [illegible] Chicago Bakery. The [illegible] of the Chicago Bakery. [illegible] with the [illegible] year will find us [illegible] and to very [illegible] Our [illegible] will be [illegible] the year [illegible] at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. Our new [illegible] will be [illegible] demand [illegible] by the trade. [illegible] Wholesale prices [illegible] Chicago.

Denver to Chicago. Only line running through baggage cars through without change. Only one train leaving this city for the east every day and comfort. Sleeper reclining chair cars free. Tickets sold by J. M. Bunce, agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs; George H. Crosby, General Agent, 507 Seventeenth street, Denver.

J. D. O. CARR

Has just received the latest styles of Spring suitings. He has carpets, oil cloths, shades, a full line of dress goods, etc. Call and see.

Furniture and bedding will be sold and curtain poles, stoves and wood saws, tinning, painting, steam pipe fitting, etc. Prices cheap. F. Dubbell, Dispatch, 30 Pike's Peak avenue, North side. William Mayer.

Try Hosh's Boston Brown Bread. [illegible]

People who have been east over the Great Wabash route speak in the highest terms of it. Fast time, no delays, no change of cars, no dust, no cinders, no [illegible] Ticket agents will sell you tickets via the Wabash. Ask for them. Write to [illegible] Chicago, Illinois, for information. [illegible]

Before wheat. [illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Monday Evening, Feb. 28.

THE GREAT

BOSTON DOUBLE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN COM'Y.

25.---PEOPLE----25.

Many New Novelties will be Introduced

The Largest Company Playing this Drama in America

DANIELS & WHAITE

Are Agents for the

KNOX HATS!

b 18 1m

DISCOUNT SALE

On March 5th I take my annual account of stock. From now on I offer a

Discount of 25 Per Cent

on all Museum stock except Fur Mats, Navajo Blankets and Photographic supplies.

The discount will be allowed on Carriage Robes, Taxidermic specimens, Pueblo and Guadalajara Wares, Indian Drinkes Agate goods and Native Jewelry, Mexican Filigree Jewelry, etc.

This is an opportunity seldom offered and will continue only until March 1st.

C. E. AIKEN

Aiken's Free Museum,

105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

a 8 1y

PENMANSHIP.

EDWARD C. CLAYTON,

TEACHER OF

Plain and Ornamental Writing.

Private lessons given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Any and all kinds of pen work executed to order. Card writing a specialty. Address with stamp to the above address.

Pupils can see specimens and terms call at D. H. [illegible] Pike. 1 19 1f

The Hour

Real Estate and Loan Agency,

Room 3, Over the First National Bank

The best of facilities for bringing together the Seller and Buyer, the Lessor and Lessee, the Loan and Borrower. Agreements drawn and Conveyance made. Property acceptably handled for small fees.

FOR SALE—The Jones property, 118 Washington street, with [illegible] and [illegible] lots. Also [illegible] and [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Profitable [illegible] in Colorado Springs, Manitou and Colorado City. Office Park Avenue. b 16 3m

WM. LENNOX

Agent for Lance City, Cameron, Blacksmiths and Anthracite

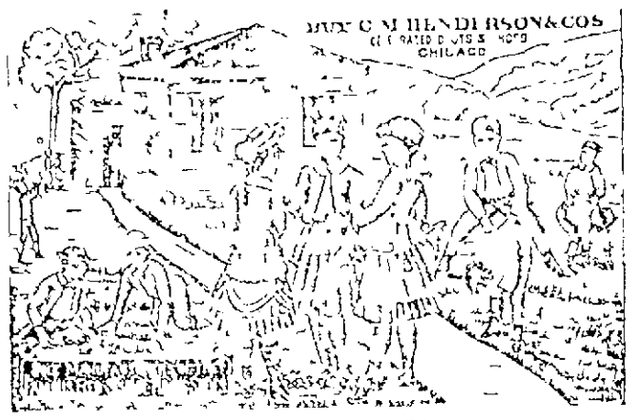
-:COAL:-

Dealer in Pine Wood, Gray Lime, and Cut Rock Building Stone.

Also proprietor of the Colorado Springs Transfer Line.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. depot. Order books at the hardware store of S. Barnes & Son and C. B. Darker. Telephone No. [illegible]

BEST CHILDREN'S SHOE MADE.



For Sale by H. H. GAY,

28 SOUTH TEJON ST., - COLORADO SPRINGS COLO

HERRIFY & CO.

Pike's Peak Market,

Will have a fine lot of Poultry, Fish and Oysters this week.

b 8 1y

H. C. BAKER!

House & Sign Painter,

AND DEALER IN

WALL PAPER, Paints, Oil and Glass.

122 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

Fresco Painting, Graining, Calcimining and Paper Hanging. 1 15 3m

C. H. MILLS.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE.

No. 10, - - - - North Tejon Street

JOHN POTTER!

NOTARY PUBLIC

Real Estate and Insurance.

No. 13 1/2 S. Tejon St.

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE A STRONG PROMPT PAYING COMPANIES

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] 3 00

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible] 2 00

[illegible] 10

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN IN THE BEST COMPANIES

[illegible] 2 00

[illegible] 10 00

[illegible] 10 00

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] 1 00

INSURANCE FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

[illegible] 15 00

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] 10 00

[illegible] 1 00

RENTS COLLECTED

[illegible] 3 00

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible] 2 50

[illegible] 2 50

INSURANCE SOLICITED

[illegible] 5 00

[illegible]

[illegible] a 22 1m

COLORADO SPRINGS

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

[illegible]

COME AND GET BARGAINS

34 Pike's Peak Avenue.

[illegible] door west of H. T. O'Brien's. b 13 1m

We will Give Outside Work on Hands Sewed Shoes [illegible] for [illegible]

BACON & GRISWOLD

No. 29 S. Tejon St. e 20 1f

CARRIAGE!

Rose Bros. & Reed

Are now running one of the finest close Carriages in the city and are prepared to keep all appointments and engagements promptly. Orders may be left at their stable, No. 113 and 115 North Tejon street.

Telephone No. 99. b 8 1m

Chicago Bakery!

ERICSON & GOUGH,

Proprietors,

Next Door to the Postoffice.

We Invite a Trial of Our

Bread and Cakes

As we are sure they will be found Superior to any in the city. We also carry a full line of Choice Confectionery and Fine Home Made Candies. We have also in connection with our Bakery a

Short Order Restaurant,

And are prepared to fill all orders for Ice Cream and Ices. a 22 1m

OPEN FOR THE WINTER.

THE CLIFF HOUSE!

At Manitou Springs

[illegible] Rates reduced. [illegible] E. F. SHORES.

Mary [illegible] Also [illegible] Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. [illegible] positive [illegible] 25 and 50 cents by F. E. Robinson. a 15 1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I Will Open on Tuesday Morning

Beautiful Novelties,

Choice Styles,

Latest Importations,

IN REAL FRENCH SATTEENS,

Real French Zephyr Ginghams, Plain, Plaid and Striped Chambrays and other

Novelties for Spring Wear.

These are Beauties well worth Inspection.

Also remember that my Great Sale of Wonderful Bargains in Remnants and Odds and Ends will continue throughout the week, and that I will now be constantly receiving New Goods, New Goods.

EDWARD FERRIS,

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS!

N. O. Johnson is now settled in his store at

NO. 24 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE. NO. 24.

And is daily receiving new goods. A large line of New Style Carpets in Ingrains, Linoleums, Body Brussels and Moquettes just received. Our

Special Sale of White Goods

Muslin Underwear, Laces and Embroideries this week should be taken advantage of by all. New Dress Goods at very low prices. A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and inspect our stock and see our New Store.

N. O. JOHNSON.

No. 24 Pike's Peak Avenue. e 11 1y

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Scotch Suitings, Scotch Flannels, Scotch Ginghams, French Satteens, Embroideries, Laces and White Goods.

Fifty Pieces Carpet received this week.

Lot of Remnants, Table Linens, very cheap.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & WILBUR.

OH! SAY!

First Party—"Have you seen Geo. Cant & Co's Wall Paper this year?"

Second Party—"Yes, and I would not have any other than theirs for they look so pretty on the walls as is seen by the elegant rooms of the Cliff House, Manitou, and the Grand View Hotel of this city."

First Party—"Well I have concluded to buy mine from them for heretofore I have always been disappointed in Paper in the roll and the same paper on the wall."

Second Party—"It shows what Geo. Cant & Co., 924 Pike's Peak avenue are posted in their business."

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., etc. m 11 1y

PERKINS BROS.

Have on Hand a Full Line of

Fancy and Staple Crockery, Queensware!

Table & Pocket Cutlery & Glassware.

a 13 3m

No. 26 North Tejon Street.

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. J. HAGERMAN, Vice Pres't.

J. A. HAYES Jr., Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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IRVING HOWBERT, LOUIS R. PERRIN, J. J. HAGERMAN, N. S. COLVER, J. A. HAYES Jr., H. P. CROWELL. b 13 1y

GREAT GUNS!

Didn't You Know that

A. HEMENWAY.

Still Handles a Full Line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries. m 8 1y

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